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STUDIES OF PERUVIAN BIRDS. XIX[1]

NOTES ON THE GENERA *GEOSITTA, FURNARIUS, PHLEOCRYPTES, CERTHIAXIS, CRANIOLEUCA,* AND *ASTHENES*

BY JOHN T. ZIMMER

In the last number of the present series (American Museum Novitates, No. 819) it was stated that the detailed descriptions and discussions of the new forms therein diagnosed were necessarily delayed but would appear at some future date. The present paper is in partial fulfillment of that promise.

Names of colors, when capitalized, indicate direct comparison with Ridgway's 'Color Standards and Color Nomenclature.'

Geositta cunicularia frobeni (Philippi and Landbeck)

Certhilauda frobeni PHILIPPI AND LANDBECK, 1864 (September), Anal. Univ. Chile, XXV (2), p. 411—Putre, 10,000 ft., "Perú" = Chile; Nat. Mus. Chile, Santiago.

I have no Chilean material for comparison; the only specimen known from Chile is the type which, though said to be from Putre, is labelled as from "Arica" (cf. Hellmayr, 1932, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., XIX, p. 153). The description of the type agrees better with certain skins at hand from the highlands of Arequipa than with birds from the Titicaca plateau. These Arequipa (Tiabaya) skins differ from the description only in the fact that the upper tail-coverts, the base of the tail, and the inner web of the outer tail-feather are not white but pale pinkish buff as they are also in the Titicaca birds.

The Arequipa birds are noticeably different from all the other forms except *deserticolor* by reason of their pale grayish upper parts and very whitish under parts. They differ from *deserticolor* by the strongly differentiated, pale upper tail-coverts as well as by more slender bills and less pronounced pectoral spots.

It is, of course, possible that the type of *frobeni* is a very pale or faded example of the Titicacan form, but in twenty-four skins of that form at hand there is no such pronounced pallidness as could lead a describer to call the under parts pure white, as they were said to be in *frobeni* and

[1] Earlier papers in this series comprise American Museum Novitates, Nos. 500, 509, 523, 524, 538, 545, 558, 584, 646, 647, 668, 703, 728, 753, 756, 757, 785, and 819.

as they are in the fresh Arequipa skins. Hence I believe that the Arequipa birds represent the form described as *frobeni* and I have described the Titicaca form as distinct.

There is a record of "*frobeni*" from the "Andes of Arequipa" which may refer to this form although it is possible that it is from a sufficient elevation, at the edge of the high plateau, to have come from within the range of *titicacae.*

Geositta cunicularia titicacae Zimmer

Geositta cunicularia titicacae ZIMMER, 1935 (Sept. 17), Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 819, p. 1—Tirapata, Perú; ♂; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Back pale Buffy Brown or Wood Brown with the tips of the feathers slightly paler; top of the head with Buffy Brown centers and Avellaneous margins; lores Pale Pinkish Buff; subocular and auricular region similar with the upper and lower margins of the auricular space darker and browner; superciliary stripe a little paler than Light Pinkish Cinnamon; malar region Pinkish Buff with small dusky specks near tips of feathers. Chin and throat whitish in a restricted area; breast light buffy with narrow, short marginal stripes dark brown; sides of breast and sides of neck light Avellaneous, unstreaked; flanks Vinaceous Buff × Pinkish Buff; belly and under tail-coverts Pale Pinkish Buff. Remiges largely dark Cinnamon; outer five primaries with a broad blackish tip extending along outer margins to the base on the second, third, and fourth quills, less far basad on the first and fifth; also extending basad on the inner margins, farthest on the outermost quill where the rufous central area is ill-defined; remaining primaries with a large, dusky, subterminal spot on the inner web, very ill-defined; secondaries with this spot larger, well-defined, crossing both webs (broken by the shaft on the outer secondaries) though leaving a narrow pale margin on each side of the feather; tertials with the dusky subterminal band occupying most of the terminal third of the feathers, extending well basad along the outer web and less extensively basad along the inner margin of the inner web; greater and median upper wing-coverts dark brown with broad buffy tips (somewhat cinnamomeous on the greater series) forming two conspicuous wing-bands; lesser upper wing-coverts light Pinkish Buff; under wing-coverts Light Pinkish Cinnamon. Tail with outer rectrix whitish on the outer web, with a fine dusky streak along the shaft near the tip; inner web more cinnamomeous buff but pale, with a dark spot on the inner margin near the tip; remaining rectrices with the tips narrowly whitish; a broad subterminal band of blackish brown occupying half of the median rectrices and proportionately less on the others, occupying about one-fourth of the subexternal pair; basad of this band, the rectrices are strongly cinnamomeous, passing into Pale Pinkish Buff at the bases of the feathers and along their outer margins; upper tail-coverts largely Pale Pinkish Buff, the longest feathers tipped with the color of the back. Bill (in dried skin) blackish, with basal half of mandible pale horn-color; feet blackish. Wing, 99 mm.; tail, 55; exposed culmen, 15; culmen from base 21; tarsus, 22.

REMARKS.—Female like the male.

This is the form long known under the name of "*frobeni*" but apparently entitled to separate recognition.

A record from Andahuailas has been referred by Hellmayr to "*frobeni*" = *titicacae* rather than to *juninensis* and is the only Peruvian record away from the immediate vicinity of Lake Titicaca, except one from the "Andes of Arequipa" which I have discussed under *arequipae.*

Geositta cunicularia juninensis Taczanowski

Geositta cunicularia juninensis Taczanowski, 1884, 'Orn. Pérou,' II, p. 93—Junín; ♂; type formerly in Warsaw Mus. now lost.

Birds from Junín are separable from *titicacae* of southeastern Perú by a slightly paler upper surface and a less strongly marked breast. The bill is slightly more slender than the average of *titicacae,* although one specimen of the latter has the bill even more slender, though longer. The supposedly stronger isabelline color of the inner web of the outermost rectrix, mentioned by the describer, is matched by some examples of *titicacae.*

Records are from Ingapirca and Baños.

Geositta cunicularia deserticolor Hellmayr

Geositta cunicularia deserticolor Hellmayr, 1923 (April 19), Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., XII, p. 72—Caldera, Atacama, Chile; ♂; Field Mus. Nat. Hist.

Cocachacra, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; Lomas (near Cachendo), 2 ♀; Islay, 1 ♀.

I have not compared these birds with topotypes, but Hellmayr has done so with the Cocachacra and Lomas birds and found them referable to his *deserticolor.*

The Islay specimen agrees with the Cocachacra and Lomas birds in the whitish under parts and in the coloration of the tail and upper tail-coverts, but the upper parts are as brownish as in *cunicularia* and some *fissirostris.* The Islay and Cocachacra skins were all taken in May which would indicate that the difference is not seasonal.

Records are from Tambo and Catarindos Valley, near Islay. Strangely enough, there are no records from the region between Cocachacra and the type locality. Gray (1839, in Darwin, 'Zool. Voy. Beagle,' III, p. 65) makes the unsupported statement that "*Furnarius cunicularius*" ranges throughout Chile to at least as far north as Lima in lat. 12° on the coast of Perú. No specimens appear to be extant from Lima and it is doubtful if Gray had any evidence for the part of his statement referring to that locality. If a form of *cunicularia* should be found at Lima, the chances are in favor of its being *deserticolor,* but at present there is no evidence that this coastal form ranges north of Islay.

Thirty-nine birds from Chile, parts of Argentina, and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, presumably represent *cunicularia*, *fissirostris*, and *hellmayri* but they are far from satisfactory and require more study than I can devote to them at present. At any rate, they do not affect the disposition of the Peruvian birds discussed in the foregoing pages.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

G. c. frobeni.—PERÚ: Tiabaya, Arequipa, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

G. c. titicacae.—PERÚ: Puno, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Asillo, 1 ♂; Tirapata, 8 ♂, 5 ♀. BOLIVIA: Guaqui, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Hanguaqui, 1 ♂. ARGENTINA: La Quiaca, 1 ♂.

G. c. juninensis.—PERÚ: Junín, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

G. c. deserticolor.—PERÚ: Islay, 1 ♀; Lomas, near Cachendo, 2 ♀; Cocachacra, 5 ♂, 1 ♀.

Furnarius torridus Sclater and Salvin

Furnarius torridus SCLATER AND SALVIN, 1866, P. Z. S. London, p. 183—upper and lower Ucayali (= near Cashiboya and near Sarayacu), Perú; ♂; ♀; British Mus. (type later said to be the lower Ucayali specimen = Sarayacu).

Four skins from the lower Ucayali and the region near the mouth of the Napo in Perú, together with seven males and one female from the mouth of the Curaray, eastern Ecuador, are so definitely separable from forty-seven skins of *F. leucopus tricolor* (including some from the lower Ucayali) that I am unable to believe that they are merely individual variants of the same form as suggested by Hellmayr (1925, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., XIII, pt. 4, p. 20, footnote).

There is a rather definite difference in certain measurements which is significant. Nine males of *torridus* have the wing 91 (one worn skin)–100 mm. (av. 96.5); tail 50 (one worn skin)–61 (av., 56.1); culmen from base, 26–27.5 (av. 26.9). Twelve males of *tricolor* have the wing 82 (one skin)–94 mm. (av., 89.5); tail, 50 (one skin)–58 (av., 55.1); culmen from base, 23–25 (av., 24.55).

Two females of *torridus* have the wing 94, 95 mm. (av., 94.5); tail 55, 55.5 (av., 55.25); culmen from base, 26. Six females of *tricolor* have the wing, 82–94 mm. (av., 86.3); tail, 47–57 (av., 51.4); culmen from base, 23–25 (av., 24).

Thus in *torridus* the wing and bill average longer while the tail, though slightly longer, is proportionately shorter in respect to the wing.

Differences of color between *torridus* and *tricolor* are even more striking and yet these differences are almost entirely of degree. The back and upper surface of wings and tail in *torridus* are nearly uniform Chestnut, while in *tricolor* the back is light Amber Brown (× Mars Yellow) varying to Sanford's Brown, with the wings and tail distinctly darker

and more rufous, varying from light to dark Auburn. In *torridus* the superciliary line is grayish and dull; in *tricolor* it is white or buffy white, and very conspicuous. In *torridus*, the malar region, sides of neck, and breast are dark and brownish, sharply outlining the white throat, and the lower auriculars are but little paler, the upper auriculars more dusky but not in sharp contrast; in *tricolor*, the breast is light ochraceous and the malar region somewhat paler, showing much less contrast to the white throat, while the dusky upper auriculars form a striking contrast to the pale buffy lower portion. The longer under tail-coverts in *torridus* are cinnamomeous at the tips, with the dark median area sooty brownish or grayish, sometimes with little contrast to the base; in *tricolor* the median area is black and the tips buffy or even nearly whitish. In *torridus*, the rufous tips of the inner primaries are less prominently contrasted with the blackish median band on the same feathers since the rufous is deeper and the black is duller than in *tricolor*. The plumage of *torridus* is coarser, and the legs and feet are heavier though not longer.

A single young bird, a male from the mouth of the Curaray, Ecuador, shows the feathers of the breast marked with several dusky specks arranged near both margins of each feather. None of a number of young *tricolor* shows any trace of this character.

The range of *torridus* is in part distinct from that of *tricolor*, being more restricted as a whole but extending up the Río Napo in Ecuador where no member of the *leucopus* group has yet been found. Both apparently occur at Pebas and on the lower Ucayali, but how much conflict there may be elsewhere I am unable to determine without an examination of some of the material in European museums. Ménégaux (1910, Rev. Franc. d'Orn, I, p. 322) records a specimen from Tocache, west of the Huallaga, as *torridus*, but this was after he and Hellmayr had concluded that *torridus* was a variable form embracing the two extremes under discussion; the specimen may belong to *tricolor*.

Judging from Sclater's disposition of the specimens in the British Museum and from Hellmayr's discussion of the case, a female from Pebas (Paris Museum) belongs to *torridus* as does a male from Santa Cruz, Río Huallaga (British Mus.), and the type (or cotypes) from the Río Ucayali obviously must go with the name.

A bird from Elvira, north of the lower Marañón, was recorded by Bartlett as "*leucopus*" and may belong to *tricolor*. A male at hand from Pebas is certainly *tricolor;* a male in the Paris Museum from the same locality and a Pebas skin in the British Museum (the type of "*haux-*

welli") presumably also represent this form, judging by various published notes.

The differences from *tricolor* shown by *torridus* perhaps are no more than would entitle this form to rank as a well-defined subspecies if the range were perfectly distinct, but the conflict in distribution argues against this solution of the problem. With the series now available of this dark bird, and of *tricolor*, it is possible to see no very close approach in the extreme variants of the two forms and there is no hesitation in assigning each specimen to one or the other.

In some respects *torridus* shows a closer affinity to typical *leucopus* than to *tricolor*. The poorly defined darker area on the upper auriculars, the sharper definition between throat and malar region, the duller and less blackish median area on the under tail-coverts, and the greater uniformity between the back and the wings and tail are cases in point. Possibly *torridus* was derived from *leucopus* while *tricolor* was developed from *assimilis* which, in turn, came from *leucopus* through another stage of evolution. There is still a large hiatus between the ranges of *torridus* and *l. leucopus* where future collecting should produce some interesting specimens of this genus.

Furnarius leucopus tricolor Giebel

Furnarius tricolor Giebel, 1868, Zeitschr. ges. Naturw., XXI, p. 11—Bolivia; type from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia; Halle Mus.

Furnarius leucopus hauxwelli Chubb, 1918 (July 25), Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, XXXVIII, p. 87; Pebas, Perú; British Mus.

Eighteen skins from Perú have been compared with twenty-nine specimens from both banks of the lower Rio Madeira and a little eastward. There is good uniformity in this entire series with respect to general coloration, and I have no doubt that only a single form is represented, quite distinct from *F. torridus* discussed on earlier pages. The wings and tail are always deeper rufous than the back, although the actual hue of the back varies a little in intensity as does that of the breast. The superciliary stripe is very conspicuous, white or pale buffy; the upper part of the auriculars is like the top of the head, strongly differentiated from the pale lower auriculars. The bill is whitish except for the basal half of the maxilla. The top of the head is brownish; the belly is variably white or with a buffy tinge; the median portion of the longer under tail-coverts is strongly and rather sharply blackish. The outer primary is usually entirely dusky, but there is not infrequently a rufescent spot on the inner web as in *assimilis* and *cinnamomeus* between whose ranges the present form is interpolated. In the forty-seven skins

examined, four have a fairly large spot on this primary on both wings; six have a small spot on both wings; and three have only a trace; two have a small spot on one wing only, and four have but a trace. In *assimilis* there is a tendency toward the loss of this spot, which is usually well developed, but in *cinnamomeus* there is seldom any great reduction in the size of this marking which is clear and distinct in all the specimens at hand.

There is some uncertainty above the allocation of certain records, due to confusion with *torridus*. (See account of *F. torridus*.) Probably Tarapoto, Moyobamba, and "headwaters of Huallaga" (= Dept. Amazonas, presumably near Moyobamba) belong here without much question. Some of the Pebas and Sarayacu records certainly refer to *tricolor*, and it is possible that Elvira and Tocache are among the localities which should be included.

Tschudi (1846, 'Faun. Per.,' Aves, p. 234) notes "*Opetiorhynchus ruficaudus*" as an inhabitant of Perú in the lighter places of the damp forest. His description of the bird and its nest agrees in part with the present species, although there are some points of divergence; but Tschudi never reached any region in Perú within the known range of *tricolor* or *torridus*, the only Peruvian forms living in humid forest. The application of Tschudi's record must remain in doubt unless specimens on which it may be based can be found and identified.

Furnarius leucopus cinnamomeus Lesson

Picolaptes cinnamomeus Lesson, 1844, Rev. Zool., VII, p. 433—Guayaquil, Ecuador.

F(urnarius) griseiceps Cabanis and Heine, 1859, 'Mus. Hein,' II, p. 23—Perú; ♂; Halberstadt Mus.

Furnarius leucopus pallidus Carriker, 1934 (January 25), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., LXXXVI, p. 320—Guadalupe, Dept. Libertad, Perú; ♀; Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.

Sixty-two skins from northwestern Perú and southwestern Ecuador demonstrate the individual variation of this form. Some specimens are rich ochraceous on the breast and flanks, while others are almost white and the upper parts vary greatly in the depth of rufous on the back. This variation occurs without respect to locality and is apparent in Ecuadorian specimens as well as in Peruvian ones. All individuals agree in the possession of a large, pale cinnamomeous spot on the inner web of the outer primary.

There is no particular tendency toward a pale tip of the bill as in *tricolor*, nor for an increase in the prominence of the dark postocular

stripe, and the back, wings, and tail remain nearly the same in color. Although *cinnamomeus* thus remains comparatively uniform, with no actual transition to *tricolor* observable in the material at hand, *tricolor* is a more variable form and shows occasional tendencies toward *cinnamomeus* without a very close approach. Resemblance to *longirostris* is much closer and leaves little doubt as to the specific relationship of these forms.

A female from Santa Rosa, Ecuador, by its darker back and slightly brownish cap, shows an approach toward the characters of *leucopus*, although this form, so far as known, is geographically distant from *cinnamomeus*.

Other records belonging to *cinnamomeus* are from Paita, Guadalupe, Lechugal, "Certavia" (possibly = Cartavio, near Trujillo), and Romeros.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

F. torridus.—PERÚ: Sarayacu, 2 ♂; Anayacu, 1 ♀; Puerto Indiana, 1 ♂. ECUADOR: Mouth of Río Curaray, 7 ♂, 1 ♀.

F. l. leucopus.—BRAZIL: Limao, Rio Cotinga, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Frechal, Rio Surumú, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

F. l. assimilis.—BRAZIL: "Bahia," 1 ♂, 3 (?), 1 ♀; Descalvados, Matto Grosso, 1 ♀; Corumbá, 1 ♀; Agua Blanca de Corumbá, 1 (?); San Lorenzo River, 1 ♂.

F. l. tricolor.—PERÚ: Astillero, 2 ♂; mouth of Río Urubamba, 2 ♀; Lagarto, Río Ucayali, 1 ♀; Santa Rosa, 2 ♂; Sarayacu, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Orosa, 1 ♀; Pebas, 1 ♂; Río Seco, west of Moyobamba, 4 ♂. BRAZIL: Rio Madeira, Rosarinho, 8 ♂, 7 ♀; Borba, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Santo Antonio de Guajará, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Igarapé Auará, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Villa Bella Imperatríz, 1 ♀; "lower Solimoës," 2 ♂.

F. l. cinnamomeus.—ECUADOR: N. Guayaquil, 1 ♀, 1 (?), Guayaquil, 1 ♂; Daule, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Duran, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Chone, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Santa Rosa, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Alamor, 1 ♀; Portovelo, 1 ♀; Casanga, 1 ♀. PERÚ: (no locality), 1 ♀; Trembladera, 3 ♂; Palambla, 1 ♂, 5 ♀; Huancabamba, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Pucará, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; San Felipe, 1 ♀; Sondorillo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Chilaco, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Tumbes, 2 ♂; Lamor, 3 ♀; Paletillas, 1 ♂; Somate, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Sullana, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Río Chira, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

F. l. longirostris.—COLOMBIA: Turbaco, 1 ♀; Boca de Chini, 1 ♂; Calamar, 2 ♂; Baranquilla, 1 (? ♂); Bonda, Santa Marta, 7 ♂, 4 (?); Turbaco, 1 ♂.

F. l. endoecus.—COLOMBIA: Malena, Antioquia, 2 ♂.

Phleocryptes melanops brunnescens Zimmer

Phleocryptes melanops brunnescens ZIMMER, 1935 (Sept. 17), Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 819, p. 2—Chorrillos, Perú; ♂; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Forehead light Saccardo's Umber; crown and occiput broadly Sepia at the tips of the feathers, masking the sooty median portion of the webs; shafts noticeably pale, giving a streaked appearance; hind neck tawny brown; mantle preponderantly brown (warm Dresden Brown), with narrow buffy or ochraceous shaft-streaks and a large area of dull blackish on the middle portion of the

inner web, rarely crossing to the outer web of a few feathers in the middle of the mantle; outermost interscapulars with outer webs light grayish, tinged with pale brownish, and with the shaft-stripes of these feathers more whitish; scapulars with outer webs and tips tawny Dresden Brown, dull blackish on the inner webs; rump Dresden Brown × light Brussels Brown; longer upper tail-coverts like the mantle but with a more rusty tinge; median rectrices tawny brown with a long, narrow, oval mark of black bordering the shaft near the tips of the feathers; second and third rectrices dull blackish, with outer margins warm Saccardo's Umber and tips apparently dull buffy (largely worn off); fourth quill similar to second and third but pale tip broader and deeper in color, tinged with cinnamomeous; fifth and sixth with still broader tips and with outer margins brighter, near Pinkish Cinnamon. Lores and broad superciliary stripe pale buffy; behind the eye a dull sooty brown stripe on the upper border of the auriculars; rest of auriculars pale buffy brown with lighter shaft-lines; chin and throat dull whitish, with a pale ochraceous-buff wash, stronger on the breast; sides duller, grayish buffy brown; middle of belly whiter than the throat; flanks light Tawny-Olive; under tail-coverts near Cinnamon-Buff. Remiges brownish black with a band of Cinnamon-Rufous × Ferruginous near the bases of the quills, disposed as follows: none on outer two primaries; a small spot on outer web of third; large spots on both webs of the remaining primaries and secondaries but not reaching the shaft on the inner webs of the fourth to eighth primaries; tertials with most of outer margin light rufous, broadening at base to reach the shaft on the outer web; tips of tertials and inner secondaries slightly grayish white, extending basad along the inner webs of the tertials; area bordering the rufous band on the remiges a little more deeply blackish than the rest of the webs; greater upper wing-coverts blackish with broad cinnamon-rufous tips and narrow outer margins; median series duller cinnamomeous with a dusky median area ill-defined, more or less divided by the paler shafts, and not fully exposed; lesser series dull cinnamomeous; under wing-coverts pale ochraceous. Bill (in dried skin) horn brown, paler at base of mandible; feet dark brown. Wing, 61 mm.; tail, 51; exposed culmen, 13.25; culmen from base, 18; tarsus, 20.5.

REMARKS.—Female paler than the male.

Typical *melanops* is quite blackish on the top of the head and back, and even abraded examples of the present form, with the brown edges of the feathers worn away are not so blackish as examples of the typical form. Two females from La Plata are rather paler above than males from other localities, approaching *brunnescens*, but a "female" from Patagonia is as dark as the average male. The single female of *brunnescens* at hand is very pale above with the upper tail-coverts and median rectrices pale buffy and the outer primaries similarly bleached, while new inner primaries are darker as in less worn males.

The pattern of rufous on the wing appears to be fairly constant, and all the specimens from the Peruvian coast show the rufous band noticeably divided at the shaft on the fourth primary (counting from the outside), in all but one skin on the fifth primary, and in most skins also

divided on the sixth or even on the seventh or eighth. In *melanops*, on the contrary, the band reaches the shaft on both webs of the fifth in all skins, usually also on the fourth and sometimes even on the third. The area of the webs basad and distad of the rufous band is quite blackish and the rufous color of the band and of the upper wing-coverts is usually notably deeper in tone.

Chilean birds from the lower elevations are quite like typical *melanops* in these respects.

Phleocryptes melanops schoenobaenus Cabanis and Heine

P(hleocryptes) schoenobaenus Cabanis and Heine, 1859, 'Mus. Hein.,' II, p. 26—Lake Titicaca, Perú; ♂; Halberstadt Mus.

Phleocryptes melanops juninensis Carriker, 1932 (Feb. 20), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., LXXXIV, p. 2—Upamayo, Dept. Junín, 13,200 ft., Perú; ♂; Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.

The only positive character of this form, as distinct from *melanops*, is its larger size. There is a tendency for the cap to be a little more positively streaked (as it is in the Peruvian coastal form, *brunnescens*) but more material is needed to substantiate this character; the color of the under parts may be matched in the series of *melanops* at hand.

I am unable to distinguish "*juninensis*" from *schoenobaenus* with any certainty. A male from Junín, near the type locality of *juninensis*, matches Lake Titicaca and northern Argentina birds well in size and color, while another male from Ingapirca, between Junín and Upamayo (all of these localities are near the shore of Lake Junín) has a shorter wing and tail though the bill is as long as in *schoenobaenus*, and is quite blackish on the mantle, matching various skins of *melanops*. Both the Junín and Ingapirca specimens have the rufous of the wing dark as in typical *schoenobaenus* and the disposition of the rufous areas on the primaries is the same, agreeing with *melanops*.

Both of these specimens are relatively brightly ochraceous on the breast and sides, but one male from Lake Titicaca is very close though, being worn, the color is a little duller. A north-Argentine bird in fresher plumage is again closer.

On the whole, there is about as much variation in hue as there is in *melanops*, and some also in size, though the birds of the high plateau are all larger than *melanops* or *brunnescens*, and this extreme of dimensions remains the bost character for distinguishing *schoenobaenus* from the other two forms.

Specimens Examined

P. m. melanops.—Paraguay: Fort Wheeler, 1 ♂. Brazil: Rio Grande do

Sul, Arroyo del Rey, 6 ♂, 1 ♀; 15 kilometers west of south end of Lagôa Mangueira, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; São Paulo, Igarapé, 1 ♀. ARGENTINA: La Plata, 2 ♀; Buenos Aires, 1 ♂; La Soledad, 1 ♂; Barracas al Sud, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Sarmiento, 6 ♂; Chascomús, 1 ♂, 3 (?); Río Chico, Patagonia, 1 ♀. CHILE: Maullin (Llanquihué), 1 ♂; Nige Totten, 1 ♀.

P. m. brunnescens.—PERÚ: Chorrillos, 1 ♂ (type); Begueta, Lima, 2 ♂; Trujillo, 4 ♂, 2 ♀.

P. m. schoenobaenus.—PERÚ: Lake Titicaca, 1 (?); Desaguadero, 1 ♂; Ingapirca, 1 ♂; Junín, 1 ♂. ARGENTINA: Volcan, Prov. Jujuy, 2 ♂.

Certhiaxis mustelina (Sclater)

Synallaxis mustelina SCLATER, 1874, P. Z. S. London, p. 14—Rio Madeira, Brazil, and Pebas, Perú; type in Vienna Mus., from the Rio Madeira below the mouth of the Rio Marmellos.

Synallaxis frenata SNETHLAGE, 1906, Journ. für Orn., LIV, p. 523—Monte Alegre, Brazil; Mus. Goeldi, Pará.

Twelve specimens from the Ucayali do not differ from Rio Madeiran skins nor from a topotype of "*frenata.*"

This species shows no tendency to intergrade with the *cinnamomea* group and occurs at some of the same localities.

Records in Perú are from Pebas and "upper Ucayali" = Cashiboya.

In examining the *cinnamomea* group for comparison with *mustelina,* it was found that the birds from the middle Orinoco (presumably from the steppe region) are quite different from the Guianan birds and, further, that specimens from both sides of the lower Amazon represent a still different form, although typical *cinnamomea* occurs on Ilha Marajó and the Rio Tocantins. These new forms, recently named, are more fully described below.

Certhiaxis cinnamomea orenocensis Zimmer

Certhiaxis cinnamomea orenocensis ZIMMER, 1935 (Sept. 17) Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 819, p. 5—Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela; ♂; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Forehead and anterior part of crown dull Ferruginous × Hazel; occiput and nape duller; mantle and scapulars slightly pinkish Tawny-Olive in general effect, with the tips of the feathers more buffy and the subterminal portions more brownish, not sharply defined; rump dull buff; upper tail-coverts dull rufescent. Lores, postocular space, and upper part of auriculars dark grayish; a narrow superciliary stripe dull grayish above the eye and auriculars and white above the lores; malar region and lower border of auriculars whitish; chin light Straw Yellow in a restricted patch; throat white; breast whitish, very faintly tinged with buffy; sides Pale Smoke Gray; belly whitish, laterally tinged with pale buff; flanks anteriorly like the sides, changing into light Pinkish Buff posteriorly; under tail-coverts Pale Buff; thighs light Pinkish Buff on outer side, white on inner side. Remiges dusky, with outer margins (except distally) Cinnamon-Rufous × Ferruginous, tertials paler and browner; inner margins light vinaceous, this color crossing the

inner webs to the shaft on the basal portion of the feathers but not reaching the tips; lesser upper wing-coverts Ferruginous; greater series like the outer margins of the remiges; under wing-coverts Pinkish Cinnamon × Cinnamon-Buff with under primary-coverts whitish. Tail Tawny × Ochraceous-Tawny with a dark area on the terminal portion of the inner webs of the median rectrices. Bill (in dried skin) black; feet dark brown. Wing, 60 mm.; tail, 62; exposed culmen, 12; culmen from base, 15.5; tarsus, 19.

REMARKS.—Female like the male but with shorter wing and tail; wing, 55.5 mm.; tail, 57.75; culmen from base, 16.25; tarsus, 19.

The pale coloration of the upper surface is not due to the presence of light-colored tips concealing a bright rufous area, although such a condition occurs in occasional specimens of some of the brighter forms. In *orenocensis* there is a little differentiation between the terminal and subterminal parts of the feathers on the mantle but there is no pronounced rufescence anywhere on this area.

A skin from Sacupana, near the mouth of the Orinoco, is intermediate between *cinnamomea* and *orenocensis* but decidedly closer to *orenocensis*.

The dull coloration of this form suggests that it is an inhabitant of the steppes which occupy a large area in Venezuela south of the lower Orinoco.

In many cases, so frequently as to be nearly a rule, Guianan forms of various species range from the Guianas south to the vicinity of the Rio Jamundá in Brazil, occupying the area thence eastward to the Atlantic coast. In the present instance the range appears to be more restricted to the eastward. Specimens from Ilha Marajó and the Rio Tapajoz are very like Guianan birds. Hellmayr assigns northern Maranhão skins also to *cinnamomea* but birds at hand from the southern part of this state agree with specimens of *cearensis* from Pernambuco and south to Bahia.

The type of Wied's "*Synallaxis caudacutus*" is of doubtful identity. In its present condition it agrees best with *cearensis*. It is, however, unquestionably faded, for the yellow chin-patch is nearly white, and the present pale coloration may be due to post-mortem change. Furthermore, although Wied's travels may have taken him to the southern part of the range of *cearensis*, he makes no mention of this species except in the neighborhood of Rio de Janeiro where he found it at various places, discussed by him in some detail. Birds from Minas Geraës and Espirito Santo, a little north of Rio, are closest to *russeola*. It would be unwise, therefore, to supplant "*cearensis*" with "*caudacuta*" in view of the existing uncertainty.

Certhiaxis cinnamomea pallida Zimmer

Certhiaxis cinnamomea pallida Zimmer, 1935 (Sept. 17) Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 819, p. 5—Igarapé Cacao Pereira, Rio Negro (right bank), Brazil; ♂; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

Description of Type.—Whole top of head bright Cinnamon-Rufous; rump dull grayish buffy; upper tail-coverts more rufescent. Lores dusky gray; postocular space and upper border of auriculars pale smoky gray; a narrow superciliary stripe white above the lores and the anterior portion of the orbit, becoming grayish over the auriculars; malar region and most of auricular space white; a restricted chin spot light Straw Yellow; throat whitish; breast faintly buffy; belly white medially; sides of breast pale grayish; flanks anteriorly pale grayish, becoming Cartridge Buff on lower flanks and under tail-coverts. Remiges blackish with exposed outer surfaces (except at tips) and the upper wing-coverts bright Cinnamon-Rufous; inner margins of remiges pale brownish vinaceous, this color crossing the inner webs basally but not reaching the tips of the feathers; under wing-coverts near Cinnamon-Buff. Tail pale Tawny × Ochraceous-Tawny. Bill (in dried skin) black; feet slaty. Wing, 57.5 mm.; tail, 51; exposed culmen, 12; culmen from base, 16.5; tarsus, 19.

Remarks.—Female similar to male. Some examples show a little clouding of the color on the mantle by narrow, pale grayish tips on the feathers but this does not conceal the very pale rufescence of the area. Skins in worn plumage may be nearly clear Cinnamon above.

In its clear, light color of the upper parts, this form exceeds even *cearensis*, having a buffy tone that is quite distinct from the pale rufescence of *cearensis*. The tail appears to be shorter than in the more eastern forms, being 54–58 mm. in the males and 50–54 in the females. The wear to which this member is subjected, however, renders tail-measurements of less decided value than some other criteria.

Specimens Examined

C. mustelina.—Brazil: Montealegre, 1 ♀; Rio Madeira, Igarapé Auará, 3 ♂; Rosarinho, 8 ♂, 1 ♀, 3 (?); Santo Antonio de Guajará, 2 ♀, 1 (?); Teffé, 1 ♀. Perú: Río Ucayali, Sarayacu, 2 ♂, 4 ♀; Santa Rosa, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Lagarto, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; "Ucayali," 1 ♂; "Upper Ucayali" (= Cashiboya), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

C. c. cinnamomea.—Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo, 2 ♀. French Guiana: "Cayenne," 1 (?). "Guiana"; 1 (?). Brazil: Marajó, 1 ♂; Rio Tocantins, Baião, 6 ♂, 2 ♀.

C. c. cearensis.—Brazil: Ceará, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Pernambuco, 1 ♂; Piauhy, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 (?); Bahia, 4 ♂, 4 ♀, 2 (?); southern Maranhão (Benedito Leite; Serra do Valentin; mouth of Rio Balsa), 2 ♂, 3 ♀.

C. c. russeola.—Brazil: Rio, Serra do Itatiaya, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; (Rio de Janeiro ?), 1 (?) (type of "*caudacutus*" Wied); Minas Geraës, 2 ♂; Espirito Santo, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; Rio Grande do Sul, 1 ♀; Matto Grosso, Corumbá, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Paraguay: Puerto Pinasco, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Fort Wheeler, 1 ♂; Río Negro, 1 ♂, 2 ♀. Argentina: Salta, Embarcación, 1 ♂, 2 ♀. Bolivia: Todos Santos, 1 ♀.

C. c. pallida.—BRAZIL: Rio Negro, Igarapé Cacao Pereira, 3 ♂ (incl. type), 1 ♀; Campos Salles, 1 ♀; Rio Jamundá, Faro, 2 ♂; Rio Tapajoz, Tauarý, 1 ♂; Rio Madeira, Igarapé Auará, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Rosarinho, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

C. c. orenocensis.—VENEZUELA: Río Orinoco, Ciudad Bolívar, 2 ♂; Las Guacas, Río San Felix, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Sacupana, 1 (?); Altagracia, 2 ♂, 3 ♀.

C. c. fuscifrons.—COLOMBIA: Renaga, 1 (?); Calamar, 1 ♂, 1 (?); La Playa, 2 ♂; Bagado, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; "Bogotá," 1 (?).

Cranioleuca marcapatae Zimmer

Cranioleuca marcapatae ZIMMER, 1935 (Sept. 17), Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 819, p. 5—Marcapata, southeastern Perú; Rothschild coll., Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Top of head and mantle uniformly rufous, Burnt Sienna × Sanford's Brown; head with feathers noticeably elongate, forming a crest; rump nearly like mantle but with a tinge of brown; upper tail-coverts bright Sanford's Brown. Lores whitish; a broad superciliary stripe whitish above the orbit, darkening into Buffy Olive above the auriculars where it merges into the color of the sides of the neck; above the superciliary stripe is a strong dusky border separating the pale stripe from the rufous cap; sides of neck Brownish Olive; auriculars brownish with some whitish along shafts and traces of dusky on upper border behind the eye; malar region near Chamois; chin and throat whitish with a tinge of Cartridge Buff; breast and belly Light Grayish Olive, tinged with buffy on upper portion of breast and with faint suggestions of paler margins; sides of breast darker and browner; flanks near Dresden Brown; under tail-coverts somewhat warmer, more tawny. Remiges blackish with outer webs largely the color of the back and inner webs dull cinnamomeous in a narrow border reaching nearly to the tips of the secondaries and inner primaries but withdrawn toward the base on the remaining primaries and absent on the outermost; tertials with the dusky portion of the inner web tinged with rufous; upper wing-coverts like the mantle; under wing-coverts brownish-ochraceous; carpal margin similar; axillars isabelline. Tail light Chestnut, strongly graduated (outer rectrices about half the length of middle ones). Bill rather slender; culmen relatively straight for basal half or more; maxilla blackish (in dried skin); mandible slaty; feet dark slate. Wing, 71 mm.; tail, 73.5; exposed culmen, 12.75; culmen from base, 17.75; tarsus, 22.5.

REMARKS.—A female, not quite adult, has all the essential characteristics of the adult, but the rufous of the back is somewhat paler, the under parts are slightly tinged with ochreous and the superciliary stripe, malar region, breast, and belly have narrow dusky tips, not very conspicuous; the auriculars and superciliary stripe, furthermore, are paler and less grayish.

Although, at first glance, *marcapatae* appears to be quite different from *albiceps*, a closer inspection reveals many details of similarity which suggest relationship, however distant. There is a slight resemblance, also, in some respects, to *C. curtata* to which species there may be a very distant relationship, but resemblances to other species than these are only in minor particulars not indicative of very close affinity.

Cranioleuca albiceps discolor Zimmer

Cranioleuca albiceps discolor Zimmer, 1935 (Sept. 17), Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 819, p. 5—Incachaca, Bolivia; ♂; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

Description of Type.—Top of head somewhat crested, from base of bill to nape deep Ochraceous-Buff (× Ochraceous-Orange); hind neck narrowly dark olive; mantle dark Sanford's Brown; rump Light Brownish Olive × Dresden Brown with a tinge of pale rufous on the margins of the feathers; upper tail-coverts like rump with the pale rufous marginal markings more pronounced. Lores grayish; a broad gray superciliary stripe bordered above by a black stripe; auriculars sooty gray or blackish; malar region olive grayish merging with the colors surrounding it; chin whitish; throat Light Grayish Olive with small white points on the tips of the upper feathers; breast and belly Grayish Olive × Light Grayish Olive; sides darker and more olive-colored; flanks browner; under tail-coverts brighter, tinged with Dresden Brown. Remiges dark fuscous with outer margins of the primaries (except the outermost) rufescent,—basally like the back, distally paler and duller; outer primary with outer margin narrowly paler, hardly rufescent; outer margins of secondaries a little browner than the back; tertials browner on exposed areas; inner margins of remiges Avellaneous in a narrow stripe reaching nearly to the tips of the secondaries but progressively shorter on the primaries toward the outer feathers and obsolete on the outermost; upper wing-coverts like the mantle; under wing-coverts dull ochraceous; carpal margin olivaceous gray; axillars more olivaceous; tail strongly graduated, light Auburn. Maxilla (in dried skin) black; mandible dull slaty; feet slate. Wing, 67 mm.; tail, 70; exposed culmen, 14; culmen from base, 17; tarsus, 21.

Remarks.—Female like the male in coloration.

The restricted range of this form, together with its proximity to that of typical *albiceps*, might suggest a possibility that the deeply colored cap of the Cochabamba birds, as compared with the snowy white cap of the La Paz form, is due to a difference in age or season rather than to subspecific distinction. However, a male from Aceramarca, near La Paz, was taken on May 26 and the Incachaca birds are dated May 14–24 and (one) February 17. Furthermore, the Incachaca skins do not appear to be immature.

All the descriptions of La Paz specimens, including the original account of *albiceps*, note the crown as white, and in none of the Incachaca skins at hand is there any suggestion of white in this region except a slight trace near the bases of some of the feathers. Newly molted crest-feathers are as deeply buff as old worn ones, showing the constancy of this feature.

Most of the paratypes have the hind neck tinged with rufous, making a better transition between the colors of the mantle and occiput than in the type. There is a little variation in the depth of color on the cap, but it is not great, and there is also variation in the depth of rufescence on the outer surface of the wings and on the rump, tending toward a

greater intensity of color. This is interesting in view of the suggested relationship of *C. marcapatae* which is rather uniformly rufescent on the whole upper surface.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

C. marcapatae.—PERÚ: Marcapata, 1 (?) (type), 1 ♀.
C. a. albiceps.—BOLIVIA: Río Aceramarca, 1 ♂.
C. a. discolor.—BOLIVIA: Incachaca, 5 ♂ (incl. type), 1 ♀, 1 ♂[1], 1 (?)[1].

Asthenes humilis humilis (Cabanis)

Synallaxis humilis CABANIS, 1873, Jour. für Orn., XXI, p. 319—part, Maraynioc; ♂; Berlin Mus. (♀ paratype from Junín belongs to *A. modesta rostrata*).

Siptornis marayniocensis BERLEPSCH AND STOLZMANN, 1896, P. Z. S. London, p. 373—Hacienda de Queta, near Tarma (and Canchacso), Perú; ♂; Warsaw Mus.

The birds from the central plateau of Perú agree in having a dull streaking of blackish on the mantle and top of the head although the marks are relatively narrow and not very sharply defined. The breast and belly, in freshly-plumaged adults are rather strongly buffy and the throat is brownish buff with paler shaft-stripes that are not very sharply defined.

Some years ago I examined two specimens from the region of Cajamarca which I found to differ from Junín specimens in these particulars and more material from the same northern region, recently studied, substantiates the suspected differences. The northern birds consequently may safely be separated as shown below.

Records which belong to typical *humilis* are from Hacienda de Queta and Canchacso. Jelski gives sight-records from the foot of Ninarupa and the region between Ica and Ayacucho.

Asthenes humilis cajamarcae, new subspecies

TYPE from Cajamarca, Perú; altitude 10,000 feet. No. 99121, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected June 27, 1895, by O. T. Baron.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *A. h. humilis* of the Junín region, but under parts generally paler; breast and belly less deeply buff; throat with shaft-stripes whiter and dusky marginal spots more sharply defined; chin spot averaging very little larger and paler; top of head and mantle more grayish brown on the margins of the feathers and with the dark central areas decidedly broader and more sharply defined, suggesting the appearance of *A. w. wyatti;* superciliary stripe whiter.

RANGE.—Western cordillera of Perú in the neighborhood of Cajamarca; arid Temperate Zone.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—General color of upper parts light Brownish Olive with the top of the head and the mantle varied by broad, rather well-defined, blackish centers to the feathers; hind neck and uropygium with obsolete traces of similar marking. A broad whitish superciliary stripe reaching to the nostril, and well-

[1] Specimens in Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.

developed over the lores; lores dull whitish with narrow dusky tips; malar region with whitish shaft-stripes and dusky borders; sides of neck similar but markings broader and duller and shaft-stripes buffy, not white; auriculars with whitish or pale buffy shaft-stripes and dark brown edges; chin Cinnamon-Rufous with white shaft-stripes each bordered on each side with a fine, blackish dot; throat dull whitish (or tinged with Pale Olive Buff), with a distinct brownish dot on each lateral margin of the feathers; breast Ivory Yellow with traces of lateral brownish spots, especially on upper feathers; belly and under tail-coverts unmarked Cartridge Buff; flanks with a tinge of Pinkish Buff. Remiges blackish with a dark rufous patch at the base of the inner web of primaries and secondaries (except outermost primary) appearing on outer web also on sixth primary (from outside) and forming a patch visible at the base of the quills on the exterior aspect of the closed wing; the rufous area extends distad along the inner margins of most of the quills; outer margins of primaries and secondaries brown, broadest on secondaries, narrowest on distal portion of primaries; a very narrow whitish border at tips of both series; tertials with a broad brownish gray external border, rounding the tip and continued basad more narrowly on the inner margin; greater and median upper wing-coverts black with warm brown margins; lesser series suffused with dull Sayal Brown; under wing-coverts Pinkish Cinnamon with a brownish area near the bend of the wing. Tail blackish brown with outer margins and tips rather sharply buffy, duller on median feathers, brighter and more ochraceous on outer ones; outer two pairs also with a dull rufescent area separated from the tip by a more blackish patch and indistinctly mottled with dusky markings; this area reaches half way to the base of the outermost pair. Bill (in dried skin) blackish with base of mandible light brown; feet grayish brown. Wing, 71 mm.; tail, 64.5; exposed culmen 13.5; culmen from base, 18.25; tarsus 24.5.

REMARKS.—Female like the male.

Immature examples have the chin-spot duller, the throat-markings obsolete, and the breast more or less distinctly marked with narrow dusky tips; under parts like the adults or more buffy; spots on head and mantle like the adults or less prominent; tail with pale markings stronger and more rufescent, suggesting *A. modesta.*

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

A. h. humilis.—PERÚ: Maraynioc, 1 ♂ (type)[1]; Junín, 2 ♂, 1 ♂[2]; Chipa, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; mountains near Huánuco, 3 ♂[2], 5 ♀[2].

A. h. cajamarcae.—PERÚ: Cajamarca, 3 ♂ (incl. type), 1 ♀, 1 ♂[3]; Santiago, 1 ♂; Cajabamba, 1 ♂; Huamachuco, 2 ♂.

A. h. robusta.—BOLIVIA: El Cumbre, 1 (?); Alaska Mine, 1 (?); cordillera between Illimani and Huayna Potosi, 1 ♂.

[1] Specimen in Berlin Museum.
[2] Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.
[3] Specimen in U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.